"BE JUST: LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMEST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, GOD'S, AND TRUTH'S."

A Family Newspaper !-- Independent of All Subjects.

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Poetry.

Midnight Watch of the Indian Warriors

The moon, on high, is sailing through A sea of pale and cloudless blue:
While to the earth—a mantle bright—She flings her clear and silver light; And tall gray rock and flowing stream Send up to heaven a joyous gleam.
Valley and forest all are still:
Save where the voice of whippoorwill, With saddened tone, and full of care, Floats plaintive on the midnight air:
Or owl, from top of scathed tree, Hoots out, with strange and lonely glee.

Proud forms are those that leave the shade Dark on the forest carpet hid.
And firm, though silent, is their tread,
Up the lone valley of the dead.
They seek the spot where rests their sires,
Keeping, with Death, their council-fires
Beneath the grass that rankly waves,
Touched by the night-wind o'er their grave
Once, warriors of the forest they.
Ere the pale stranger crossed their way:
When the whole pathless wild did own
The red man for its lord alone.
But now the children of their race.
Who slow approach their burial-place,
Seek other hunting-grounds than those
The wisdom of their father's chose:
And chase the wolf, or grizzly bear,
Or spotted deer, no longer there.
No longer wait they by the stream
Where glide the trout and finny bream;
Nor where the cascade fills the air
With music, can they linger there. Nor where the cascade fills the air With music, can they linger there. But on, still onward are they prest To the grim mountains of the west: Destined, at last, to make their grave

Lo! they have paused—that warrior band— Their blankets, folded proudly, round Their noble forms are wound— Among their fathers' graves they stand, Like statues, in the clear moonlight That fills the temple of the night. No tear comes glistening to their eye— From their proud hearts there swells no sigh. But, stern and voiceless, there they stand Among the graves—that warrior band.

Important Laws.

Public Lands and Pre-emptions. We copy below the instructions issued to Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, under the act of Congress of the 4th of September, 1841, with the necessary forms for proceeding under it, with the act itself, which, by the act of July 22d, 1854, was extended over Kansas and Nebraska. This act, with the instructions, are invaluable to those interested as the reader will have almost constant occasion to refer to it, as he will to acts preceding numbers. The reader, by any future period, or at any other land making himself familiar with these land in person; that he has erected a dwelling upon the land; that the claimant lived in it, and made it making himself familiar with those laws, will save the necessity of constant consultation with members of the legal profession in relation to his claims, and from much vexation for a want of knowledge as to his legal rights:

The individual claiming the benefits of the act of 1841, as amended by the act of 1843, must be—
1. Either a citizen of the United

States, or have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, at the time of the settlement on which his claim is

widow, or a single man over the age of

twenty-one years.

3. An inhabitant of the tract sought to be entered, upon which in person he has made a settlement and erected a dwel-ling-house, and otherwise improved said tract since the 1st of June, 1840, and prior to the time when applied for; which land must, at the date of the settlement, have had the Indian title extinguished,

and been surveyed by the United States. By the ninth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1843, the entry of a claim under the act of the 4th of September, 1841, may be made, although it may be for land not surveyed at the time of settlement, where such settlement was made prior to the 4th of September, 1841, and after the extinguishment of the Indian

A person failing in any one of these requisites can have no claim by virtue of

of the above requirements by proof sat-infactory to the register and receiver of the land district in which the lands may lie, taken pursuant to the rules hereinafter

prescribed, will, after having taken the affidavit required by the act, be entitled to enter, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his residence; and he may avail himself of the same at any time prior to the day of the commencement of the public sale, including said tract where the land has

not yet been proclaimed.

Where the land was subject to private entry at the date of the law, and a settlement shall thereafter be made upon such land, or where the land shall have become or shall hereafter become subject to pri-vate entry, and after that period a settle-ment shall be made, which the settler is desirous of securing under this act, such notice of his intention must be given within thirty days after the date of such settlement. Such notice, in all cases, and settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same proof, affidavit, and payment must be ade within twelve months after the date

ublic sale, sad thus rendered subject to The witnesses are to be first duly sworn or ment, and affidavit of the claimant must venient by reason of distance of resi-be made before the day fixed for the com-dence from the land office of the district,

private entry, may enter the same after oath or affirmation, who must also join the twelve months from the time of his in certifying as to the respectability and ment shall have expired, without credit of each witness. filing any proof of his right as a pre-emp-tor, provided he is the first applicant, after to the same tract, each claimant will be

icts are some one of the following desig-

standing its quantity, may be a few acres more or less than one hundred and sixty; or a quarter section, which, though fractional in quantity by the passage of a nav-igable stream through the same, is still bounded by regular sectional and quarter sectional lines,

2. A fractional section, containing not

over one hundred and sixty acres, or any tract being a detached or anomalous survey, made pursuant to law, and not exceeding said quantity.

3. Two adjoining half quarter sections acre subdivisions of the irregular quarters found on the north and west sides of townships, where more than two such following the words of the law, but must be benefit of the right of pre-emption under this act; that I am not the owner of the such following the words of the law, but must be benefit of the right of pre-emption under this act; that I am not the owner of the such following the words of the law, but must be set forth the factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the owner of the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the such factson which he grounds such that I am not the such factson which he grounds such that I am not th case the aggregate quantity does not ex-ceed one hundred and sixty acres.

4. Two half quarter or eighty acre subadjoining each other, the aggregate quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty

5. A regular half quarter and an adoining fractional section, or an adjoining half quarter subdivision of a fractional section, the aggregate quantity not ex-ceeding one hundred and sixty acres. 6. If the pre-emptor should not wish to enter the quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, he may enter a single half uarter section, or an eighty acre subdiision of a fractional section.

7. One or more adjoining forty acre lots nay be entered, the aggregate not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

8. A regular half quarter, a half quarmay each be taken with one or more forty acre subdivisions lying adjoining, the ag-gregate not exceeding over one hundred or a widower, or an unmarried person and sixty acres.

Forty acre tracts or quarter-quarter sections, are subject to entry, selection, or location, precisely in the manner that eighty acre tracts, or half quarter secions have heretofore been.

other provisions of the law.

A person who has once availed himself of the provisions of this act can not at States, is entitled to the benefits of this given case.

The only affidavit required of the

his residence on his own land, to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, is entitled to the benefits of this act; and satisfactory proof must be furnished that he has not done so.

Land is not properly, legally surveyed, until the surveys made by the deputies are approved by the surveyor general; but in accordance with the spirit and in-tent of the law, and for the purpose of bringing the settler within its provisions, the land is to be construed as surveyed when the requisite lines are run on the

deputy surveyor.

No assignments or transfers of and assignments or transfers of pre-emption rights can be recognized. The patents must issue to the claimants, in whose names alone all entries must be

EXEMPTED FROM THE OPERATIONS OF who shall have died before consum

lands reserved for salines or for other the executor, administrator, or one

of these acts.
4. Sections of land reserved to United States, alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other

public improvement.

5. Sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town.

6. Every portion of the public lands which has been selected as a site for a city or town. 7. Every parcel or lot of land actually

settled and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not agriculture. 8. All lands on which are situated any

known salines or mines. Persons claiming the ber act, are required to file duplicate affidavits or receiver by every such settler such as the law requires, and to furnish three months after his settlement. must be a written one, describing the proof by one or more disinterested wit-

ivate entry, a similar "notice in writg" must be filed within three months
er settlement, (or sooner, if the land is
some officer competent to administer oaths
and affirmations; and, if not too inconand officerit of the chiment, was an affirmations; and distance of resimencement of the public sale which shall or other good cause, must be examined by the register or receiver, and the tesinclude the tract claimed.

A person who has filed, or shall hereafter file, according to law, a declaratory statement for a tract of land subject to private entry, may enter the same after

that time, for the entry of the same at notified of the time and place of taking as he would have had if such vacancy under this act; that he or she is not the stimony, and allowed the privilege of cross-examining the opposite witnesses, and of producing counter proof, which

When, by reason of distance, sickness, or infirmity, the witnesses cannot come before the register or receiver, these offi-cers are authorized to receive their depositions, which must be, in all other re-

The proof furnished to the register receiver, in all cases, should consist of a exclusive province of the register or re-

of the witness for that of the register or receiver, and allows him not only to determine the facts, but the law. A witness may possibly conscientiously testify that a minor son, living with a widowed mother, was the head of the family; and in another case, similar in point of fact, another witness, equally conscientious, might testify that the family, There can not be a uniform construction given to the law, if it is carelessly left to the opinion of every witness. Registers and receivers have, therefore, been instructed not to receive as testimony or proof a general statement, which embodies, in general terms, the conclusions of law, without stating the facts specifically.

The witnesses must state, if the pre-emptor be the "head of a family," the facts which constitute him such; whether a husband having a wife and children, under twenty-one years of age, having a

It must be stated that the claimant m the settlement on the laud in person; that office, acquire another right under it.

No person who is the proprietor of ter or receiver will be enabled to deterhree hundred and twenty acres of land mine whether or not the requisites of the in any State or Territory of the United law have been complied with in any

claimant is that prescribed by the thir-teenth section of the act of 1841. [See affidavit.] This affidavit must be "before the register or receiver of the land district in which the land is situated," before an entry is permitted, and must be of the same date with the certificate of entry. An affidavit before any other person will not justify the entry of the land. Duplicates thereof must be signed by the

A claimant is bound to prove his right to, and enter all the land embraced by operations of the act. No transfer or assignment of his claims can be made by a claimant under the law of 1841. The law declares such "null and void."

The proof filed by every claimant must show the time tof the commencement of the

The second section of the act of March SUNDRY DESCRIPTIONS OF LAND WHICH ARE 3, 1843, provides for the rights of parties their claims, by the filing, in due time 1. Lands included in any reservation of all the papers essential to establish the by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, and filed, and payment therefor be made by purposes.

2. Lands reserved for the support of schools.

3. Lands acquired by either of the last two treaties with the Miami tribe of Indians in the state of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandott tribe of Innames had been specially marked. In particular, administrator, or one of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture; and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines, shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture; and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines, shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the control of the purposes. be acquired of the Wyandott tribe of Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of these acts. should be of age, and mind competent to appreciate the nature and obligation of an

oath.

The fourth section of the act of 1843 hereby, repealed: Provided, That such declares it unlawful for an individual, who has once filed a declaration for one of land secured in virtue of said treaty. tract of land, to file at any future time a SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, second declaration for another tract,-This has reference to those required, un-

be filed by settlers, under the act of the 4th of September, 1841, on land not subject to private entry. These declarations are to be filed in the office of the register or receiver by every such settler within

By the sixth section, a claimant is au by one or more disinterested with the section, a claimant is authorized between the facts necessary to establish the three requisites pointed out in the commencement of these instructions, and that referred to in a succeeding place, in relation to the claimant not having quit or abandoned his residence on his own that the law for the filing of such declaration, or the making of entry shall have expired, provided the claimant was prevented, by the sixth section, a claimant is authorized hereafter to file a declaration, and thorized hereafter to file a declaration, a claimant is authorized hereafter to file a declaration, a claimant is authorized hereafter to file a declaration, and thorized hereafter to file a declaration, and the three requisites pointed out in the law of the 4th of September, 1841, or to make an entry of a claim under the law of the 4th of September, 1841, or to make an entry of a claim under the law of the 4th of September, 1841, or to make an entry of a claim under the law of the 4th of September, 1841, or to make an entry of a claim under the law for the filing of such declaration, or the making of entry shall have expired. vacancy in either the receiver's or regis-

had not occurred.

land office where such purchase may be desired to be made.

AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANT.

I, John Don, claiming the right of preemption under the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to approstatements in broad or general terms, in-volving conclusions of law. It is the approved September 4th, 1841, to the 3. Two adjoining half quarter sections excusive province of the regular quarters mentioned in the ceiver to determine the legal conclusions of township number six north, of range first designation; or, two adjoining eighty arising from the facts. For instance, a number two west, subject to sale at Chi. allegations; because such a mode of three hundred and twenty acres of land testifying substitutes the judgment in any State or Territory of the United States, nor have I settled upon and im-proved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to my own exclusive use and benefit and that I have not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which I may acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except myself. JOHN DOE.

I, JOHN SMITH, register [or JOHN JONES, receiver,] of the land office at Chicago, do hereby certify that the above affidavi was taken and subscribed before me, this first day of November, one thousand eight

hundred and fifty.

JOHN SMITH, Register,
or JOHN JONES, Receiver.

family, either of relatives or others de-pending upon him, or hired persons, or act, every person, being the head of a three months after the passage of the slaves.

All the facts respecting the settlement in person, inhabitancy, or personal residence in person dence, the time of commencement, the his declaration of intention to become a a written statement describi only one person on a quarter section is protected by this law, and that is the ry, and should be preserved with care, as the reader will have almost constant as the r or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been, at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and who shall be made, within the same period after inhabit and improve the same, and who the date of such settlement, make the has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, proof, affidavit, and payment herein re-shall be, and is hereby, authorized to enter with the register of the land office for the district in which such land may lie, shall fail to make such affidavit, proof. by legal subdivisions, any number of and payment, within the twelve months acres not exceeding one hundred and aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the mini

mum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty cres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the Pres-ident of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools;

* no sections of land reserved to the United States alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement; no sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; no portions of the public lands which have

That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section This has reference to those required, under the fifteenth section of the act of 1841, for land subject at the time of settlement to entry at private sale.

The fifth section requires that similar notices or declarations in writing should and all questions as to the right of preemption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the register and receiver of the district within which the

> and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. SEC. 12. And be it further enacted. That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required, shall be made to the socialaction of the register and receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services, to be rendered

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted to the same; and any grant or convey and the hands he or she may have made, except in the hands of bone fide purchasers, for a valuable, consideration, shall be mill and void."

This date is all important for the purpose of determining in all cases whether the settlement was made within the proper time, and whether the declaratory statement was filed in due season, and the entry made within the legal period after the benefit of any right of pre-emption.

The same; and any grant or convey and any same in the hands of the same in the amove of hope or fear—one that hath no memory of the past, and no thought of the future who are hereby authorized to administer the declaratory statement was filed in due season, and the entry made within the legal period after the benefit of any right of pre-emption the rest of the species.

owner of three hundred and twenty acres The only things required of a purcha-of land in any State or Territory of the ser of public lands are, that he shall make United States, nor hath he or she settled an application in writing to the register upon and improved said land to sell the for the tract desired to be entered, and same on speculation, but in good faith to pay to the receiver the purchase-money. appropriate it to his or her own exclusive He will find a blank application at any use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way of or she might acquire from the governin whole or in part, to the benefit of any any person taking such oath shall swear souri, was committed to Mons, Nicolet, a falsely in the promises he can be delicated. land, and all right and title to the same

falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable And it shall be the duty of the officer adhereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office, either which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed by the proclamavisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make the proof and payment, and file the affi-davit required before the day appointed for the

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase such written statement as aforesaid, or improved shall be subject to the entry of

any other purchaser. Approved, September 4, 1841.

AN ACT for the relief of the citizens of town upon the lands of the United States, under cer-tain circumstances.

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any portion of the surveyed public lands has en or shall be settled upon and occupied as a town site, and therefore not subject entry under the existing pre-emption laws, it shall be lawful, in case such town or place shall be incorporated, for the orporate authorities thereof, and, if not orporated, for the judges of the county court for the county in which such town may be situated, to enter, at the proper land office, and at the minimum price, the land so settled and occupied, in trust, for the several use and benefit of the occu pants thereof, according to their respectve interests; the execution of which trust, as to the disposal of the lots in each town and the proceeds of the sales thereof, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislative authority of the State or Territory in which the same is situated: Proed by this act be made prior to the commencement of the public sale of the body of land in which it is included, and that the entry shall include only such land as is actually occupied by the town, and be made in conformity to the legal subdi-visions of the public lands authorized by the act of 24th April, 1820, and shall no in the whole exceed 320 acres; and provided also, that any act of said truste not made in conformity to the rules and regulations herein alluded to, shall be void and of none effect; and provided also that the corporate authorities of the town of Veston, in the county of Platte, Missouri, or the county court of Platte county, in said State, shall be allowed 12 months. from and after the passage of this act, to enter at the proper land office the lands upon which said town is situate. Approved, May 23, 1844.

In one of the western countie land is situated, subject to an appeal to in consequence of defendant's swine making an inroad upon plaintiff's potato patch. The counsel on both sides had a good time in examining and cross-exam-ming the principal witness in the case. At last our hero, who was never back-ward in coming forward, intimated to the court that there was one point upon which he, as one of the jurors, wished a little information. He was requested to put the question, an answer to which would the question, an answer to

Affiscellaneous.

There is a history of Fremont of very deep interest to every brave and honest and accuracy; such stands in the presence of their devoted servant John Charles tences of truth, which the present is a

propitious time to tell. It is thus . In the Presidency of Van Buren, Mr. Poinsett, of North Carolina being Secretary of War, the topograph scientific Frenchman, a resident among us, and very learned in topographical knowledge.

It was the wish of the Secretary to nd, and all right and title to the same; place under command of Mons, Nicolet, and any grant or conveyance which he or all any grant or conveyance which he or being the may have made, except in the hands where Mons in the first hour of his height and title to the same; place under command of Mons, Nicolet, one or more of the young graduates of the work one or more of the young fame, he has been pursued by the malice and detraction of the standing army, acting against him from a rooted principle of envy, soured that the emigrant to Kansas should not only one or more of the young fame, he has been and detraction of the standing army, acting against him from a rooted principle of envy, soured by chagrin. This ordeal has burnished the luster of his character, so that nothing in him has been left untested, or any one or more of the young fame, he has been and more comfort than usually active the malice and detraction of the standing army, acting against him from a rooted principle of envy, soured by chagrin. This ordeal has burnished that the emigr temptuously setting forth services in the outer wilderness under a citizen to be beneath the dignity and privilege of a West Point pet. Under this rebuff, the Democratic Secretary turned his eye to deceased friend, and employed in con-tributing to the support of his widowed pronounced by the people. mother, sometimes by teaching school and sometimes assisting the engineers upon the survey of Charleston and Cincinnati railroad. This youth, studious, full camp is little solicitous about forms and of the fire which condenses when opposed to difficulties and poverty, received and summary, and where the sword re-

of Northern Missouri and Iowa.

under his guidance, and pre-eminent for supply the place of merit. The little method of getting to Kansas, and what of the people, kindled everywhere an appetite for so delicious a country, previously unknown, or esteemed to be a destruggles he perceives that victory may ert. The simplicity, the accuracy, and be gained without glory, and a defeat wonderful completeness of the work, at once sealed the efficiency, skill, and reliability of the constructor in the public

About this time Mons. Nicolet died, leaving to be accomplished, after the same manner, surveys onward to the western ocean, the great prairie plains, the primary mountains, and the table lands

and coasts of Oregon.

To Fremont, as his assistant and suc essor, was properly assigned this work in the great wilderness. He had in the valley, guarded on either side by lofty and mean time married Jessie, the daughter of precipitous bluffs, which from the ever-Senator Benton, who appreciating the greens grown upon their borders and va-abilities of the man and the national im-

and counsel. and counsel.

In 1842 Fremont ascended the Great and oaks; while in the valley, dressed Platte, explored the South Pass, and in her richest and rarest colors, Flora reached the summit and measured the al- reigns supreme. We were agreeably titude of the snowy crest, beyond which surprised upon entering the village, toob the waters flow to the Pacific. He now produced his first map and report. These, remarkable for brevity of language, yet copious in matter, and true in the delineations of nature, attracted the popular mind, and first kindled that appetite for adventure in the vast and sub-time portions of our continent which, during the twelve years since following, has ing the twelve years since following, has ple. It is a gigantic structure, built in reset the affairs of the American people the form of a pyramid, and surrounded on a new and grand order of progress, with a succession of corridors, rising one and has chained the admiration of the above the other. Upon the railing of

by Fremont through the continent, and vated the most beautiful and fragrant marked by the opening of a wagon road flowers, so arranged that, at a short dismarked by the opening of a wagon road to the Pacific, the exploration of the Salt Lake Basin, the planting of American settlements and government upon the Willamette, and the winter passage of and benevolent man of about sixty. We the Cordilleras into California,

the intense and desperate character of the intense and desperate character of the dangers encountered and surmounted, that at times I was almost induced to be the dangers encountered and surmounted, served to lift completely the veil of mystery as yet enveloping two thirds of our continent, and to turn thither the elec-trified attention of mankind, as with the rush of an ocean of waters long pent up.

To fill up the details in the profile of such immense countries, rapidly trav-ersed, Fremont again departed in the spring of 1845, crossing the continent by a line intermediate between his former neighboring State, resides an individual who is by common consent hailed as "judge." The manner in which this title was acquired was thus: "He was a member of a jury who had been empanneled to fix the damages to be awarded itime California.

Whilst engaged among the peaks of of the Secramento river, the alarm of war reached his ear. He field of conflict, rallied around him the mand, completed the conquest of the country, and reduced it, in a few months, to passive submission to our national flag.

Such, during ten years of intense ac-tivity, alternately lost as it were in the immeasurable waste of plains larger than transfers of the right hereby secured, prior to the issuing of the patent, shall be null and void.

The transfers of the right hereby secured, prior to the issuing of the patent, shall be null and void.

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ternately a prisoner to his desk in Washington city, supplying the generous and patriotic taste of the people with descrip Fremont, a soldier, senator, patriot, and

chain our admiration and touch our grat-itude, so are both of these heightened by the malignant blows of envy, and the stabs which malice has pointed at his breast and fame.

Though long holding a commission, Fremont is a soldier isolated from the standing army and among the people.— His services have been rendered and his triumphs achieved with citizen soldiers civil life, distinguished a youth at once hand that executed. By conduct vigor- organization. By the means of careful full of talent and modest, the son of a ous in actions, but modest in the reports surveys, valuable information had been

The military mind trained in the camp is supposed to want the power of nice diserimination. The jurisdiction of the from the President the appointment of brevet second lieutenant of topographical engineers, and in 1839 juned Mons. Nicolet, and proceeded to the exploration understanding, is not out of his sphere understanding, is not out of his sphere of Northern Missouri and Iowa.

Thus commenced, some eighteen years ago, the public service of John Charles thousand Senate he discharged the duties of Fremont. Accompanying Mons, Nico- his station with gravity and easy dignity, let, three years were devoted to the com- In his actions no tineture of arrogance, no plete reduction to astronomical profile of spleen, no avarice was ever seen. Even the whole country embraced between the love of fame, the noblest incentive to rivers Missouri and Mississippi from their junction to the British boundary line.

This celebrated map and report, the joint production of Nicolet and Fremont under his enidance, and pre-eminent for supply the place of mail. The little method of getting to Kansas, and what

A writer in the Mariposa Chronick furnishes the following description of the village and surrounding country inhabit-ed by the tribe of white Indians, bevond the Sierra Nevadas, about which so much has been formerly said by other

"This village is pleasantly and ron tically situated in a beautiful and rich valley, guarded on either side by lofty and portance of the work, stimulated his ar-esque appearance. The mountains and dor and fortified him with his experience table land adjacent are thickly studded each corrider-which is wide, and grooved for the admission of earth-are cultihas been were received and entertained by him studied by every American, young and old, and by millions in foreign lands.

These expeditions, unparalleled for the immense region explored, the novelty and grandeur of the countries revealed, and surrounding scenery. In truth, so

lieve that a surveillance was placed upon "We were told that the vall-y extended nearly to the desert, but that a view of its intrance was obscured by hills of sand. Of the origin of this people I could learn little reliable. They have a tradition, however, which may shed some im portant light upon the subject. It is that their fathers came from across the great waters; they were visiting, as was their custom annually, a neighboring nation, when they were driven by a gale from the land. The gale continued with terrific force for a number of days, driving them rapidly to the east. After enduring fear, hunger, and thirst, until they were driven to despair, they came in sight of land. This land proved to be inhabited by savages, by whom they were taken into the interior and held as slaves. Soon pioneers, the Americans dispersed over inhabited California, who, under his comthemselves in the valley which they nov occupy. They are evidently of

find one incapable of love or hatred, of hope or fear—one that hath no memory of the past, and no thought of the future thirst, starvation, the subtle savage all with as much propriety as the independent of the past, and no feeling in common with manity, and no feeling in common with solace of society and social ties; and all act, ten tax, and Boston port bill.

Kansas Meeting in Ma The Kansas meeting, which was held the Lyceum Hall, on Monday evening last, was fully attended, and was very interesting. Hon. Asahel Huntington was called to the chair, and Mr Lawrence, Upon taking the chair, Mr. Huntin

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Huntington made a few pertinent remarks upon the object of the meeting, the importance of that object, and the duty of the free States in regard to the settlement of the new Territories under their present auspices. Mr. Huntington spoke eloquently, and concluded by introducing to the meeting Mr. E. B. Whitman, of Cambridge, the authorized agent of the "Emigrant Aid Society."

Mr. Whitman made a very interesting stutement of the purposes and designs of

statement of the purposes and designs of this company. These were, he said, to afford facilities for emigration with less expense and more comfort than usually ciety, common schools, and public wor-ship. It was designed to effect a great philanthropic and patriotic purpose by the means of an efficient and business-like tages of the various parts of the Territory of Kansas, and by means of contracts en-tered into with railroad and steamboat companies, persons emigrating would be enabled to travel for about half the usual rates of fare, with all the comfort afforded to first class passengers. In this manner the company hoped to see the Territory speedily settled by firm and reliable ad-vocates of freedom, able and willing to do their part in the great contest which the Nebraska bill made us sure must be fought

in that region, between slavery and free Mr. S. C. Pomeroy, who has been in

The Emigrant Aid Society was char since the incorporation, it has been though advisable to pursue a different course from that first designed. A deed of trust has been executed to Messrs. Thayer, Williams, and Lawrence, with a capital of \$200,000, divided into ten thousand shares of twenty dollars each. About a

thousand dollars has already been sub-scribed in Salem.

After the addresses by Messrs. Whitman and Pomeroy, the chair called for a proposition for the formation of an auxiliary society from this vicinity, and upon motion of R. P. Waters, Esq., the folling named gentlemen were chosen a com-mittee to consider the subject and report at an adjourned meeting to be held this evening:—Messrs. R. P. Waters, S. C. Philips, Wm. Silver, Stephen A. Chase, Caleb Foot, A. Huntington, and James Kimball.—Salem Observer, Dec. 23.

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Cincinnati papers, that seven thousand barrels of swine's blood are used yearly in that city, in the manufacture of sweet wine. The Albary Register thinks this explains the red noses of wine bibbers,